

**Remarks:**

Claims 1-31 are pending in the application. In the Office action dated April 21, 2004, the drawings were objected to, claims 1-22 and 24-31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), and claim 23 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Responsive to the Office action, the specification is amended, Figure 2 is amended, claims 22 and 23 are canceled, and claims 1, 5-10, 12, 16, 20, 24, and 26 are amended. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the rejected claims under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111.

***Objections to the Drawings***

The drawings are objected to under 37 C.F.R. § 1.83(a) because they fail to show the structural detail of reference numbers 42, 44, and 46 in Fig. 2, as described in the specification.

The drawings are objected to under 37 C.F.R., § 1.83(a) for failing to show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. In particular, the Examiner indicates that the "service information", "projector service information", "identification of projector service provider" and "a business card display device" must be shown or the features canceled from the claims. Applicant respectfully suggests that the features identified to the Examiner are shown in sufficient detail for the purposes of 37 C.F.R. § 1.83(a).

With respect to service information 42, service information may be provided in a number of suitable formats and physical embodiments. In the particular embodiment depicted in Figure 2, service information 42 is provided via a business card 44 and a business card display device 46.

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A business card, as used in the specification, is not limited to a particular size or shape. Similarly, a business card display device, as used in the specification, may be of any suitable configuration to retain a business card. However, in the embodiment of Figure 2, business card 44 is depicted as rectangular and planar, consistent with and informing of a conventional business card. The business card is shown inserted into, and partially protruding from, a business card display device 46 that is diagonally shaded. According to the conventions set out by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for patent illustrations, diagonal shading indicates transparency. The business card display device of the embodiment of Figure 2 is therefore depicted as a transparent pocket holding business card 44.

Although applicant suggests that Figure 2 clearly depicts the structure of a business card inserted into a transparent pocket, applicant has amended Figure 2 to reduce the line thickness of the top line of the depicted business card display device 46, consistent with display device 46 representing a pocket. Applicant has further amended Figure 2 to more clearly indicate that service information 42 is on business card 44 in business card display device 46.

Applicant notes that MPEP 608.02(d) states that "any structural detail that is of sufficient importance to be described should be shown in the drawing." However, as stated at page 5, line 8 of the specification, access panel 20 may provide access to service information that includes printed information, such as the identification of a projector service provider. Applicant respectfully suggests that the nature and character of the printed information has been provided in the specification, and that the printed information itself should not be considered a "structural detail" of the invention. Further, any attempt to depict selected "printed information" in Figure 2

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would lead to even greater confusion, as any printing on business card 44 would necessarily be so small as to be illegible, as well as interfering with the diagonal shading of business card display device 46.

The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(5) because they include reference number 34 in Figs. 2 and 4 that are not mentioned in the description. Applicant has amended the specification at page 4, line 26 to correctly refer to the control panel module fasteners by reference number 34, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

In view of the amendments to the specification and to Figure 2, applicant respectfully suggests the drawings fully comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84, and requests the withdrawal of the objections to the drawings.

***Objections to the Specification***

The disclosure is objected to due to an informality on page 1, line 8. In particular, the Examiner suggests that the word –be- should be inserted between "may" and "used". Applicant appreciates the careful review by the Examiner, and has amended the specification accordingly. In view of the above amendment, applicant requests the withdrawal of the objection to the specification.

***Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102***

Claims 1-22 and 24-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Rodriguez, Jr. et al (U.S. Patent no. 6,082,864). Applicant respectfully disagrees, and has amended the claims to more particularly define his invention.

Claim 1, as amended, recites a digital projector configured to mount to a ceiling, including a manually openable panel that provides access to the interior of the projector housing, wherein the panel remains associated with the projector

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housing while open, and where the digital projector is configured so that the panel is accessible when the digital projector is mounted to the ceiling. Applicant suggests that the Rodriguez Jr. reference fails to disclose a projector that includes a manually openable panel, where the projector is configured so that the panel is accessible when the projector is mounted to the ceiling.

Rodriguez Jr. fails to disclose the mounting of a digital projector on a ceiling. In addition, applicant notes that panel 21 of Rodriguez Jr., defined as an access panel or door in outer housing 12, is located on the underside of the projector. Applicant suggests that mounting the projector 10 of Rodriguez Jr. on a ceiling via the underside of the projector would prevent panel 21 from being accessible. However, mounting projector 10 of Rodriguez Jr. at any side of the projector *other* than the underside would conflict with the operation of the clamshell design of the projector housing, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of Rodriguez.

Applicant suggests that, in view of the amendments and remarks above, claim 1 is not anticipated by the Rodriguez Jr. reference. As claims 2-4 and 13-15 depend from claim 1, they are similarly allowable over the cited reference. As the projector of claim 1 is not anticipated by the reference, applicant suggests that the method of making a digital projector, including configuring an access panel to be accessible when the projector is mounted to a ceiling as recited in claim 16 is also not anticipated. Similarly, claims 26-31, that recite a projector including a means for providing access to the interior of the housing means that is accessible when the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling, are not anticipated.

Claim 5, as amended, recites a digital projector having a manually openable panel providing access to the interior of the projector housing, where the panel

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remains associated with the projector housing while open, and where the panel provides access to a projector component that is a control panel. Applicant suggests that the Rodriguez Jr. reference fails to disclose a projector that includes such a manually openable panel that provides access to a control panel.

In the Office action, the Examiner refers to projector elements 52, and 56-60 as disclosing a lamp module, a circuit board and a control panel. Applicant notes that element 52 is described as a platform incorporated in lamp mount 50. Elements 56 and 58 are lamp sockets, while elements 57 are lamp clamps, and elements 59 are lamp contacts. Element 60 is a cable electrically connected to the lamp sockets (see col. 4, lines 47-62 of Rodriguez Jr.). Applicant suggests that there is no disclosure in the cited reference of a control panel, and no disclosure of a panel in the projector housing that provides access to a control panel.

Applicant suggests that claim 5, as amended, is not anticipated by the Rodriguez Jr. reference. As claims 6-9 depend from claim 5, applicant suggests claims 6-9 are similarly not anticipated by claim 5. As the projector of claim 5 is not anticipated by the reference, applicant suggests that the method of upgrading a digital projector recited by claims 24 and 25, where the projector includes a manually openable panel that provides access to a projector component that is a control panel module, is also not anticipated.

Claim 10, as amended, recites a digital projector having a manually openable panel providing access to the interior of the projector housing, where the panel remains associated with the projector housing while open, and where the panel provides access to service information when open. Applicant suggests that the

Rodriguez Jr. reference fails to disclose a projector that includes such a manually openable panel that provides access to service information.

In the Office action, the Examiner refers to panel 21 and elements 50 and 62 of Rodriguez Jr. as disclosing a projector having a panel that provides access to service information when open. Applicant notes that element 50 is described as lamp mount, and element 62 is described as a registration bracket. The registration bracket is used to align the lamp, as described at col. 4, lines 6-10, "registration features including the registration bracket 62, latch 23, and registration profiles 64 on the periphery of recess 14 help secure the lamp mount 50 in the closed position and help to align correctly the lamp 70". Applicant suggests that providing access to a bracket used to correctly align a lamp is distinct from providing access to printed service information. In particular, there is no disclosure in the reference of an identification of a projector service provider, or a business card display device, as set out in claims 11 and 12.

Applicant suggests that claims 10-12, as amended, are not anticipated by the Rodriguez Jr. reference.

With respect to claim 20, as amended, applicant suggests that the Rodriguez Jr. reference fails to disclose a method of changing a lamp in a digital projector, where the projector includes a manually openable panel that provides access to the lamp, and that remains associated with the projector while open, and where the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling. Applicant therefore suggests that claims 20 and 21 are not anticipated by the cited reference.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, applicant respectfully suggests that claims 1-21 and 24-31 are not anticipated by the Rodriguez Jr. reference, and that the rejection of the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) be withdrawn.

***Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103***

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rodriguez Jr. et al. as applied to claim 20, and further in view of Onishi et al., U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0008852. In particular, the Examiner indicates that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to mount the "digital projector" of the Rodriguez Jr. et al. reference to a ceiling, since Onishi et al. shows that it is well known in the art to mount projectors to ceilings.

As claim 23 has been canceled, applicant suggests that the rejection is moot. However, as the subject matter of claim 23 has been added to claims 1, 16, 20, and 26, applicant further suggests that the cited references, even in combination, fail to establish the *prima facie* obviousness of the pending claims.

The Examiner suggests that it is well known in the art to mount projectors to ceilings. However, In order to establish *prima facie* obviousness, it is not sufficient that references simply may be combined, or even that such a combination would be within the ability of one of ordinary skill. In order to establish *prima facie* obviousness, the prior art must provide a suggestion or motivation to combine or modify the references as suggested by the Examiner. In this case Rodriguez et al. fails to disclose any motivation to mount the projector of that reference on a ceiling. In addition, the air duct of Onishi et al. is shown as useful in ameliorating the

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*negative effects* of mounting a projector on the ceiling (accumulating dust, etc.). Applicant suggests that Onishi et al. clearly discloses the mounting of projectors on ceilings as having undesirable effects, and therefore teaches away from the combination suggested by the Examiner.

Further, the Onishi et al. reference specifically states that the projector of Figure 4 is "positioned upside down" (at col. 3, para. 52). As discussed above, panel 21 of Rodriguez Jr. et al. is located on the underside of the projector. Mounting the projector 10 of Rodriguez Jr. on a ceiling via the underside of the projector would prevent panel 21 from being accessible. As stated previously, mounting projector 10 of Rodriguez Jr. at any side of the projector *other* than the underside would interfere with the operation of the clamshell design of the projector housing, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 of Rodriguez Jr. et al. Selected pending claims recite a projector that includes a manually openable panel that provides access to the interior of the projector housing, that remains associated with the projector while open, and that is *accessible* when the digital projector is mounted to a ceiling. Even in combination, the cited references fail to satisfy each and every element of these claims, as panel 21 of Rodriguez Jr. et al. would not be accessible if the projector were mounted upside down.

There can be no *prima facie* obviousness where there is no suggestion to combine the reference, or where the combination fails to disclose each and every element of the claims. The applicant therefore respectfully suggests that the Rodriguez et al. and Onishi et al. references, singly or in combination, fail to establish the *prima facie* obviousness of the pending claims.

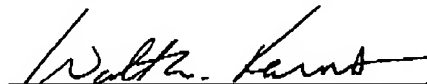
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Applicant believes that this application is now in condition for allowance, in view of the above amendments and remarks. Accordingly, applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner issue a Notice of Allowability covering the pending claims. If the Examiner has any questions, or if a telephone interview would in any way advance prosecution of the application, please contact the undersigned attorney of record.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to Examiner R. Blackman, Group Art Unit 2851, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, at facsimile number (703) 872-9306 on August 3, 2004.



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